

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	---------------------------------

LESSON PLAN

INTRODUCTION

A. Course Title: Technology Crimes

Instructional Goals:

Computer Crimes, Introduction to Computers, Child Sex Crimes and Computers, Processing Computers, Technology & Police and Topics Of Discussion

Instructional Objectives:

To give basic knowledge to Cadets or Recruits

Instructional Methods:

Class lecture with class participation and overheads

Estimated Time: 2 hrs

**Instructor_____ Presentation
Date_____**

Prepared by: Debbie Pruitt, NMJC

Approved by: NMLEA JAN 2014

Revised_____ Date_____

- **Agenda**
- **Computer Crimes**
- **Introduction to Computers**
- **Child Sex Crimes and Computers**
- **Processing Computers**
- **Technology & Police**
- **Topics Of Discussion**
- **What is Computer Crime?**
- **Computer Related Crimes**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Unique Challenges of Computer Crime**

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- What Is Computer Crime?
- You know what crime is...
- You know what computers are...
- But what is computer crime?
- Let's define computer crime...
- What Is Computer Crime?
- There is no one correct answer.
- Different jurisdictions define computer crime in various ways.
- What Is Computer Crime?
- A Computer May Be:
 - » Instrumentality of a crime (Tool)
 - » A repository of evidence (Ancillary to Crime)
 - » Fruit of the crime (Target)
 - » Contraband
- How Computers Are Used by Criminals
- Accounting/spreadsheets
- Data bases
- Telecommunications/access/e-mail
- Word processing/diaries
- Graphics
- A New Generation of Criminal
- Criminals "adapt and adopt" new technologies
- Credit card "skimmers"
- ATM card readers
- Identity Theft
- Scams and fraud migrate online
- A New Generation of Criminal
- Consumer Spending Online:
- \$65 billion in North America predicted in 2001
- Money Transfers over the Fedwire:
- 1998 - 389,269 transfers daily, \$1.304 trillion in value
- 1999 - 407,925 transfers daily, \$1.362 trillion in value
- 2000 - 429,816 transfers daily, \$1.506 trillion in value
- Problems In Reporting Computer Crime
- Computer Crime falls "between the cracks" of formalized reporting
- Computer Crime is underreported by corporate victims
- In a 2000 survey, 38% of corporate victims failed to report intrusions to anyone.
- Reasons given were:
 - » Fear of Negative Publicity
 - » Competitors finding out
 - » Civil remedy sought instead
 - » Unaware the incident could be reported
- Computer Related Crimes
- Bubble Theory of Fraud-
 - » Fraud migrates to an area of lesser control
 - » Potter's Law-
 - » Fraud occurs at the point of least resistance

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- **Computer Related Crimes**
- **Cellular Phone Cloning/Fraud**
 - » **Analog**
 - » **Digital**
- **PBX (Private Branch Exchange) hacking**
 - » **DISA**
 - » **Voice Mail**
 - » **Trafficking of Stolen Phone Access Codes**
 - » **Looping**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Theft of components**
 - » **Memory and other components removed from computers**
 - » **Shipments of memory chips are being hijacked**
- **Theft of laptops**
 - » **Businesses, Universities**
 - » **Airports**
 - » **Federal Facilities**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Internet Technology - a bonanza for child pornographers...**
 - » **Easy access to like-minded people through newsgroups, IRC, chat rooms**
 - » **Scanners, Digital Cameras, Web Cams now cheaply available**
 - » **Privacy technologies have made anonymity easier**
- **Innocent Images -**
 - » **FBI operation begun in 1995, Baltimore Field Office - now in 11 Field Offices**
 - » **400+ convictions to date.**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Access banking computer systems**
- **Access Air Traffic Control Systems**
- **Access Electric Power Grids**
- **Access Pharmaceutical/Medical systems**
 - » **National Library of Medicine Intrusion**
- **Bloomberg LP, a financial information company, blackmailed for \$200K by would-be hackers**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Value of Intellectual Property**
- **Ways of accessing information:**
 - » **Dumpster Diving**
 - » **Social Engineering**
 - » **Physical access to facilities by custodial or security personnel**
 - » **Surplus hard drives not sanitized**
- **Computer Specific Crimes**
- **Male**
- **White or Asian A Profile:**
- **Share information with others: through news-groups, IRC, websites, publications**
- **Young**
- **Focused on technology**
- **Organizations -**

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- » I0pht
- » Cult of the Dead Cow
- » Phrack, 2600
- Computer Specific Crimes
 - Activities:
 - Pirated Software - (WareZ)
 - Cracking Copyrighted Software(Games)
 - Web Page Vandalism
 - System Intrusions
 - Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks
 - Steal Credit Card Info From Websites
 - Computer Specific Crimes
 - 71% of businesses reported unauthorized access by insiders in 1999
 - Paul Barton, a fired Intel employee, deleted critical files, shutting down a plant's operations for 4 hours, causing \$20,000 in damages.
 - Herbert Pierre-Louis, Jr, a computer specialist at Purity Wholesale grocers, Boca Raton, FL, remotely accessed several sites, unleashing a virus, causing \$80K of damage.
 - In 1999, 53 businesses surveyed reported a loss due to electronic financial fraud totaling \$55,996,000
- The Challenge of Cybercrime
 - Electronic Crime Scenes may span multiple jurisdictions
 - » Who Investigates? Who charges?
 - » Cooperation of Agencies is necessary
 - Identification/location of the perpetrator may be difficult
 - » Anonymity technology
 - » Spoofing
 - » Compromised accounts
- The Challenge of Cybercrime
 - Keeping Up With The Pace of Technology
 - » Accessibility of PC's and the Internet
 - » Moore's Law
 - » Hard Drive Sizes make thorough searches more difficult
- The Challenge of Cybercrime
- Lack of Adequate Legislation for Computer Offenses
- Lack of Technical Knowledge by Judges, Attorneys
- Case Law Still in Early Stages for Computer Crime
- The Challenge of Cybercrime
- Financial
 - » Purchase & Maintain Equipment for Examinations
 - » Training Expenses
- Manpower
 - » Permanent vs Rotating Position
 - » Prioritizing Computer Crime vs "Real Crime"
- Conclusions...
- Criminals are a constant in society.
- Criminals' economic needs are continuous.
- Criminals will utilize and adapt the latest technologies to their ends.

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- Criminals steal from where the wealth is stored
- Conclusions...
 - Investigators need new resources, skills, perspectives and techniques to enable them to continue to be effective as we enter the...
- Review...
- Definition and Scope of Computer Crime
- Technological Challenges - Internet, Rapid Evolution of Technology
- Fraud, Counterfeiting, Sexual Victimization of Children
- Jurisdictional and Legal Problems Concerning Cybercrime
- USB THUMBDRIVE
- THUMBDRIVE
- THUMBDRIVE
- THUMB DRIVES
- TREK
- THUMB ATTACHED TO USB PORT
- DRIVERLESS USB
- JAZZ DISK
- MULTIMEDIA CARD
- SMARTMEDIA MEMORY
- SONY MEMORY STICK
- SONY MEMORY MOUSE
- ZIP DRIVE
- ZIP DISK
- QUESTIONS????
- Internet Crimes Against Children
- Child Abduction Statistics
 - Good News
 - 75% of all children return within 24 hours
 - 95% of all abducted children return alive
 - Bad News
 - There are predators who abduct and murder children
 - 44% die within the first hour
 - 74% die within the first three hours
 - 99% die within the first 24 hours
 - 40% are dead before they are reported missing
 - 70% of those located are found by accident not by a good search
 - 1999 Abductions
 - 262,100 total abductions
 - » 203,900 of these were family abductions
 - almost 75% of these were taken from their own home or another's home or yard
 - » 58,200 of these were non-family abductions
 - 99% returned home
 - only 115 of these were of the most serious type

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- almost 60% of the 115 were returned safely
- over 50% were taken from the street, from a vehicle, or from a park or wooded area
- **Non-Family Abductions**
 - Most missing children are not abducted
 - » poor supervision
 - » lost
 - » domestic discord
 - » runaway
- **Most at Risk**
- female
- Caucasian
- school age
- Initial Assessment
- **ASSUME THE WORST UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE**
- witnesses' accounts of the incident (if any)
- the victim's age
- activity the victim was engaged in when last seen
- history of disappearances
- prior incidents with family
- any previous similar incidents within the area that were reported to the police
- **Law Enforcement**
 - If a child is missing:
- An accurate evaluation of the missing-child episode is absolutely vital to proper case handling and successful resolution
- How does this apply to computers?
- **Bad Guys**
- Used to roam parks, schools, arcades, etc.
- **Bad Guys**
- Now access your children through the Internet
- **Online Victimization**
 - Study printed in June 2000
 - 1,501 youths ages 10-17 who use the Internet regularly (at least once a month) were surveyed
- **Online Victimization**
- 1 in 5 received a sexual solicitation or approach over the Internet in the last year
- 1 in 33 received an aggressive sexual solicitation
- 1 in 4 had unwanted exposure to pictures of naked people, or people having sex in the last year
- **Online Victimization**
- 1 in 17 was threatened or harassed
- Approximately 1/4 of young people who reported these incidents were distressed by them
- less than 10% of sexual solicitations and only 3% of unwanted exposure episodes were reported to authorities
- **Online Victimization**
- About 1/4 of the youth who encountered a sexual solicitation or approach told a parent

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	---------------------------------

- Almost 40% of those reporting an unwanted exposure to sexual material told a parent
- Only 17% of youth and approx. 10% of parents could name a specific authority to which they could make a report
- Online Victimization
- In households with home Internet access, 1/3 of parents said they had filtering or blocking software on their computers at the time they were interviewed.
- For youth encountering unwanted exposures to sexual material, it came up as a result of:
 - Searches (47%)
 - » www.butt.com
 - » www.fbi.com
 - » www.whitehouse.com
 - Misspelled addresses (17%)
 - » www.encyclopdia.com
 - Links in web sites (17%)
- Online Victims
- Girls 66% vs. Boys 34%
- 77% were age 14 or older
- The 10-13 year olds were disproportionately distressed
- Do the Victims Report?
 - 49% did not tell anyone
 - 10% reported to authorities (teacher, ISP, or law enforcement)
- Online Perpetrators
 - 97% were persons the youth originally met online
- How offenders use the Internet
- Identify the victim
- Groom the victim
- Educate the victim
- Access victim
- and...
- Identify other suspects
- Educate other suspects
- Validate suspect behavior
- NAMBLA (North American Man/Boy Love Association)
- Rene Guyon Society (motto is “sex before eight or else it’s too late”)
- PIE (Pedophile Information Exchange)
- SO...
- If it is determined that the child might have been abducted or has run away:
 - find out accessibility to a computer
 - request immediate assistance from an on scene analyst
 - ask parents about child’s online activity
 - » chat rooms, private chat rooms, education rooms, game rooms, teleconferencing, e-mail, bulletin boards
 - secure the missing child’s room
 - secure any other possible crime scene’s
 - search warrants
 - » crime scene locations (to include suspect’s home)

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- » computers (victim's and suspect's)
- If the child has been a victim but has NOT been abducted:
- Obtain as much information as possible from the child
 - » detailed information about individuals he/she has chatted with
 - » screen names
 - » passwords
 - » bulletin boards
 - » newsgroup subscriptions
- UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS
- Parents should:
 - be totally and completely involved with your children
 - know what they are wearing
 - know where they are going
 - know whom they are going with
 - know their friends
 - know the parents/guardians of the friends
 - know your neighbors
 - know your teachers/coaches and people who work at the school
 - monitor their activities on the computer
 - monitor and be aware of changes in behavior and demeanor
 - don't be apprehensive about confronting issues that concern you
 - www.missingkids.com
- INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
- MANUFACTURE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
- DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
- SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
- SEXUAL HARASSMENT
- KIDNAP
- MURDER
- Introduction

LAW OF CHILD INTERNET EXPLOITATION

- New Mexico Law
- Federal Law
- TYPES OF CRIMES
- Child luring / transportation
- Child pornography
- CHILD LURING & TRANSPORTATION
- CHILD LURING
- 30-37-3.2(B) NMSA

It is a crime to:

- induce a child under 16
- by means of a computer
- to engage in sex act or obscene performance
- when perpetrator is 3 years older / victim

[4th degree felony]

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- **TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY**

18 U.S.C. § 2422 (b)

It is a crime to:

- Persuade, induce, entice, or coerce
 - through interstate commerce (mail/internet)
 - a child under 18
 - to engage in criminal sexual activity
- [10 years imprisonment]*

- **TRANSPORTATION OF MINORS**

18 U.S.C. § 2423(b)

It is a crime to:

- travel interstate
 - with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity
 - With a child under 18
- [15 years imprisonment]*

- **MAKING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

OF CHILDREN
30-6A-3 (C) NMSA

It is a crime to:

- cause or permit a child
 - to engage in any obscene sexual acts
 - with intent to record the acts
- [3rd degree felony-under 18]*
[2nd degree felony-under 13]

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

18 U.S.C. § 2251(a)

It is a crime to:

- cause a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct
 - to produce a visual depiction of the conduct
 - if the child/depiction/materials used, travel interstate
- [10-20 years imprisonment]*

- **POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN**
30-6A-3 (A) NMSA

It is a crime to:

- intentionally possess obscene visual or print medium
 - which depicts prohibited sexual acts
 - in which a participant is a child
- [4th degree felony]*

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
OF CHILDREN
30-6A-2 (E) NMSA**

Obscene defined:

- appeals to prurient interest in sex-average person/contemporary community standards
- portrays prohibited sex in patently offensive way
- lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION &
OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(b)**

It is a crime to:

- possess a depiction of a child engaging in sexual conduct
- which passes interstate or internationally
[5 years imprisonment]

- **DISTRIBUTION OF
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
OF CHILDREN
30-6A-2 (B) NMSA**

It is a crime to:

- distribute obscene visual or print medium
- which depicts prohibited sexual acts
- in which a child participates
[third degree felony]

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2)**

It is a crime to:

- Transport, ship, distribute, sell, or possess with intent to sell
- A depiction of a child engaging in sexual conduct
- Which passes interstate or internationally
[15 years imprisonment]

- **MANUFACTURING
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
OF CHILDREN
30-6A-3 (D) NMSA**

It is a crime to:

- manufacture obscene visual or print medium
- which depicts prohibited sexual acts
- in which a child participates
[2nd degree felony]

- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION &
OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(B)(2)**

It is a crime to:

- reproduce child pornography
- for interstate or international distribution

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

[15 years imprisonment]

- **ADVERTISING
CHILD
PORNOGRAPHY**
- **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION &
OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN**
18 U.S.C. § 2251(c) (1)

It is a crime to:

- advertise, seek, or offer
- interstate or internationally
- depictions of sexually explicit children's conduct

[10-20 years imprisonment]

- **Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)**
 - In 1986, Congress adopted the Electronic Communications Privacy Act ("ECPA"). 18 USC § 2701
 - ECPA is the principal law governing law enforcement surveillance of electronic communications. Although mainly aimed at law enforcement, ECPA also imposes obligations on private parties, including Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
- **ECPA cont...**
 - The ECPA was updated in 2001 with the USA Patriot Act. The Patriot Act amended the statute in numerous places to remove telephone-era language. The goal was to make the statute apply to the modern communications medium used today.
- **ECPA cont...**
- **ECPA makes two general distinctions in how to obtain evidence:**

First, it distinguishes between (1) information acquired in real-time, and (2) historical information.

Second, it distinguishes evidence from an ISP into three categories: (1) the content of specific communications, (2) transactional information and (3) subscriber information

- **Questions?**
Any Questions?
- **Processing Computer Crime Scene/Seizing Systems**
- **Intelligence Gathering**
- **Site is a Home/Business? Private, Public, Corporate?**
- **Physical site check?**
- **MIS - Cooperating?**
- **Can informant get tech inside?**
- **Evidence that you seek can be stored in MULTIPLE LOCATIONS...**
 - » **Backup Tapes**
 - » **Network Drives (mirrored/redundant or arrayed systems)**
 - » **Selected Servers/Firewalls**
- **Intelligence Gathering**

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- Is there a stand alone or network computer in use?
 GET DESCRIPTION of computer!
- What evidence do you want?
- What type of Oper. System?
- What software is in use?
- How sophisticated is the suspect?
- Is there DATA HIDING or ENCRYPTION?
- Sole Use or Multiple use of the so called suspected computer?
- Wiretap or Data-scope, Keystroke Monitoring (legally sound)?
- Raid Preparation:
 Some Tools Needed
 Computer Tool Kit
 - » Screw drivers
 - » Wire Cutters
 - » Hammer
 - » Nail puller
 - » Cables Floppy disks (color coded)
 - » Floppy Sleeves
 - » Batteries (CMOS, Regular, etc.)
 - » Software
- Raid Preparation:
 Items Needed
- Bags - Large/Small
- Boxes - Large/Small
- Evidence - Wiring Tags
- Bubble Wrap
- Rubber Bands
- Evidence Tags
- Indelible felt tip pen
- Raid Preparation:
 Items Needed/Considerations
- Cameras; still, video, digital?
- Audio Tape - your voice notes.
- DNR or similar device
- Laptop / Printer
- Storage Facilities
- Line-up resources, expertise needed?
- Include expert assistance in S/W
- Small Network Takedowns:
 - » Take What Computers?
 - » Take the Server?
 - » Take the Hard Drive Only?
- Thoroughly brief raid officers on what and what **NOT** to do.
- What NOT to do. Please do NOT ...
- Press or turn on/off any electronic switches, buttons or controls.
- Randomly pull wires.
- Transmit on POLICE radios close to the computer.

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	--------------------------

- Allow “bad-guy” or other confederate to touch computer system.
- Remove anything for evidence without first recording exact location/condition found.
- Raid Preparation: Organization
- First test equipment
- Assign areas of responsibility
- Review officer safety information
- Review back-up contingency plans
- Synchronize timing
- Time raid so you have best control
- With approval from Technical Team Leader...
 - » NOW Disconnect modem lines from wall
 - » Disconnect phone lines from wall. DO NOT UNPLUG MEMORY PHONES, FAX , OR MODEMS! Date is still there!
- Processing the Scene
- Decision: pull the plug or not? (judgment)
- Put clean bootable floppies (disklock) in all drives and seal with evidence tape
- Check internal boards to be sure they are seated properly.
- Processing the Scene
- Photograph the entire crime scene S/W location (before & afters).
- Photo or video any processes on the monitor (what is on the screen).
- Photograph all books, papers, notes, etc.
- Photograph back of computer the wiring and DIP switch settings.
- Note relative positions of manuals
- Seize all manuals (most hardware and software as outlined in the S/W)
- Color code rooms and hallways
- Set up laptop computer and printer near exit
- Use DBMS program to catalogue evidence & print evidence tags.
- Teams should work assigned areas systematically
- Look inside manuals and books
- Look under desks, tables, chairs, and in clandestine areas of concealment
- Specifically LOOK for PASSWORDS or CODES the Perpetrator may have used
- Processing the Scene
- Cover keyboards with cardboard to protect keys.
- Photograph and diagram wiring
- Tag both ends of all wires
- Tag components and record ID information
- Only disassemble to facilitate transport
- Pack and pad components in boxes
- Label ends of boxes
- Record and print out inventory for owner (if required).
- Transportation and Storage
- Don't transport near radio antennas or power supplies
- Keep media away from electromagnetic fields
- Store in dry, clean location with moderate temperature
- Transportation and Storage
- Store floppy disks in sleeves and inside disk storage containers
- Clearly label components with a "DON'T TOUCH OR OPERATE" warning

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION
--	---------------------------------

If all else fails or you do not know what to do....

- » **Contact a high tech crime investigator, aka. ME**
- » **Contact someone from the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)**

Five Things to look for:

- » **Monitors**
- » **Cpu's**
- » **Diskettes**
- » **Printers**
- » **Spike Stips**
- **What can I do for you?**
aka-High Tech Crime Investigator
- **Un-hide hidden files**
- **Recover deleted data**
- **Recover data from mutilated diskettes**
- **Find unintended data (slack)**
- **Technology & Police**
- **Spike Belt**
- **Body Armor (LA Shootout)**
- **Scanner (Listen to your transmissions)**
- **Questions?**

Any Questions?

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION